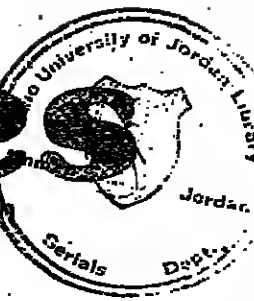


# Jordan Times

An independent political daily published by the Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة نشرت من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"



## Turkish ex-premier released

ANKARA (R) — Former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit was released Friday after spending his third spell in jail within a year. Mr. Ecevit, who has served two sentences and a further period in detention, was met by his wife and together they drove to their home outside Ankara. He made no comment to waiting reporters.

## Danish coalition survives election

COPENHAGEN (R) — Denmark's minority coalition government survived a last-minute vote in parliament Saturday and thus secured a second term in office. Parliamentary officials said the coalition, led by Prime Minister Poul Schlüter's month-old government, had secured the necessary backing for the package of government bills.

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Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## 60 drug smugglers arrested in U.S.

WASHINGTON (R) — Federal authorities have arrested about 60 people in connection with large-scale drug smuggling from Colombia to the United States. Attorney General William French Smith announced Friday. He told reporters that later Friday a federal grand jury in Miami would formally charge those arrested, some of whom were Colombian nationals with drug smuggling. Mr. Smith said the alleged smuggling from Colombia into the Florida area involved 8,100 kilograms of cocaine, 40 kilograms of heroin and millions of doses of other dangerous drugs. On Thursday, President Reagan announced that he is launching a major offensive to stop illicit drug traffic and to wipe out the power of organized crime in the United States.

## Soviet peace group functions despite police harassment

MOSCOW (R) — An unofficial peace group formed by Moscow intellectuals in June said Friday it was still functioning despite police harassment, and had formed branches in three other Soviet cities. Members of the self-styled "group of trust," told Western journalists that groups supporting their aim of Soviet-American reconciliation had sprung up in Novosibirsk, Leningrad and Odessa. The peace campaigners said they were still under close surveillance by the KGB security police who had warned them and sympathizers to cease their activities. Some had been threatened with prosecution for "parasitism" and expulsion from Moscow or with other criminal charges.

## Czechoslovak president to visit Austria

VIENNA (R) — Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak will visit Austria next month, the first by a Czechoslovak head of state, it was announced Friday. Dr. Husak, 69, who took over as party chief from reformist leader Alexander Dubcek in 1969 and became president in 1975, was to have visited Austria last week. But the trip was put off after it was revealed that a Czechoslovak intelligence agent had been in Vienna with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, posing as a political refugee. Relations between Vienna and Prague were also not helped by the killing of a number of prominent members of the "charismatic" human rights organization on subversion charges.

## Pravda urges more sober wedding parties

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet wedding parties getting out of hand, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda complained Friday in an article which urged they consumed too much food, drink and money. The daily said the habit of holding lavish celebrations for the happy couple had got to the stage where such feasts often went on for several days. Calling for a return to more sober festivities, Pravda said too much working time was being lost and above all too much money was being wasted which the newlyweds could better spend on other things.

## 2 beheaded in Saudi Arabia

JEDDAH (R) — Two Saudi Arabian murderers were beheaded Friday, the Interior Ministry said. It said Sand Bin Abdul-Aziz Bin Ibrahim Al-Issa, sentenced to death by the high court for shooting another Saudi national during an argument, was beheaded in a public square. In a separate case, Mohammed Darwish, 34, was executed in the village of Duba near Tabuk in the north-west of the country. He was convicted of shooting a man dead during an argument. About 10 people, about half of them foreigners, have been beheaded this year under Islamic law, which calls for execution for murder and other serious crimes, informed sources said.



Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Sand Al Faisal (right) is met by his Jordanian counterpart Marwan Al Qasem at Amman Airport Friday (Petra photo)

## King Hassan to meet Mitterrand in Paris

PARIS (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand will not visit Morocco at the end of October as planned, but King Hassan will instead come to Paris at a date to be set soon, it was announced here Friday night. King Hassan plans to go to Washington and probably to London later this month as part of a delegation from six Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to explain an Arab peace plan for the Middle East.

External Relations Ministry said King Hassan wanted to come to France. "It has been agreed that the planned meeting with the French President will take place in Paris," the statement said. "The date will be fixed very shortly."

No other details were given. A seven-member commission, due to meet Friday night in Morocco, was set up last month at an Arab summit in Fez to inform the major powers about a joint peace proposal which would indirectly recognize Israel in return for the creation of a Palestinian state.

## Tejero's election bid in Spain angers politicians

MADRID (R) — Politicians reacted angrily Friday to a court decision to let a rebel colonel, jailed for a right-wing coup bid, stand for parliament in Spain's Oct. 28 general election. Supporters of Lt.-Col. Antonio Tejero Molina quickly revived their election campaign and said he would definitely try for a seat in the Congress (lower house) which he stormed at gunpoint last year. The court overruled a decision by the electoral control body that Col. Tejero could not seek public office while a serving military officer. It said he was eligible because he had applied to retire. No appeal is possible.

Former Centrist Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez said the decision was "a mockery of the Spanish people." Communist leader Santiago Carrillo called it "a scandal." Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez, expected to win the elections and become prime minister, and ruling Centrist Party leader Landelino Lavilla both told election rallies the poll would show how little support the colonel enjoyed.

## Japanese democrats fail to agree on Suzuki's successor

TOKYO (R) — Leaders of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) failed to agree Friday on a successor to outgoing Party President and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and face a possibly divisive election. The crucial talks aimed at finding a new leader through negotiation and heading off a party election were suspended without agreement but were resumed several hours later. Saturday is the deadline for candidates to register if an election is held next month. Taking part in the talks were Mr. Suzuki, who announced his resignation as LDP president last Tuesday, former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, a leading critic of Mr. Suzuki who represents the senior party advisers, and party Secretary-General Susumu Nakagawa, speaking for the LDP's executives.

They told reporters after the talks this morning the situation was still too fluid to name a possible successor. Mr. Fukuda also said negotiations could continue until shortly before the election. At a meeting of LDP parliamentarians Mr. Suzuki called again for speedy selection of a successor through negotiations to avoid a political vacuum. His faction decided at a meeting to leave the choice of his replacement to Mr. Suzuki, who appears to favour Yasuhiro Nakasone, director-general of the Administrative Management Agency, LDP sources said.

Mr. Nakasone's main potential competitor, Toshio Kuroki, director-general of the Economic Planning Agency who had also been critical of Mr. Suzuki, told reporters after meeting Mr. Fukuda: "It is desirable to hold an election if the three-man talks do not reach agreement Friday."

## Hussein receives Fahd message

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received at Al Nadwah Palace Friday the Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal.

The Saudi minister delivered a message to the King from King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia on coordinating the stands of the two countries, regarding the Arab political efforts in the world arena, and the works of the seven-member committee formed by the Fez summit due to start in Morocco Friday evening.

Mr. Qasem and the Saudi minister later left for Morocco to participate in the committee's meetings. Prince Sand Al Faisal had arrived Friday morning at Amman airport, where he was met by the Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, Saudi ambassador in Amman and the embassy staff.

## Iraq says 156 Iranians killed

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Friday its forces killed 156 Iranians while its planes inflicted heavy losses on Iranian positions in Gulf war fighting over the past 24 hours. An army command statement quoted by the Iraqi News Agency said all planes returned safely to base from their raids Friday on the Misan and Mandali Iraqi border areas.

It added that Iranian artillery shelled the Iraqi towns of Mandali, Khanaqin, north-east of Baghdad, and Zurbatich, to the east, wounding a number of people and causing some damage. An Iraqi military spokesman Friday night denied that an Iraqi jet-fighter was shot down by the Iranians as reported by the national news agency in Tehran.

## Heavy rainfall in southern areas

AMMAN (Petra) — Heavy rain accompanied by strong dusty winds fell in Al Qasranch, Al Husseiniyah, Al Jaraf and Al Jizah areas south of the capital Friday, harriving visibility on the roads, the Public Security Directorate announced. Strong storms also caused poor visibility on the road extending from the Iraqi borders up to Al Iqab area. Visibility was also poor on the Al Umari-Al Azraq-Zarqa road. The Public Security Directorate advised drivers on these roads to drive carefully.

## Chinese, Soviets ready for talks

PEKING (R) — Chinese and Soviet officials meeting here are ready to start the second phase of talks on the longstanding dispute between their countries, East European sources said Friday. They said the two delegations, led by Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Pavlov, had outlined their positions and next week would examine bilateral questions on which progress was possible.

The meetings, which began on Oct. 5, are the highest-level contacts between the two governments since last 1979, when negotiations on improving ties were broken off. Western diplomats have said there is little possibility that the current talks would lead to a breakthrough. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev this year offered several olive branches to Peking, but the Chinese have continued to criticize what they see as the Kremlin's expansionist foreign policy. The Chinese are especially opposed to the Soviet role in Indochina.

China supports a coalition dedicated to overthrowing the Heng Samrin government in Kampuchea, a regime installed by the Vietnamese army with the backing of Moscow.

## France approves Neutron production

CANJERS, France (R) — President Francois Mitterrand said Friday France had not yet decided to move from development to production of its own Neutron weapon and was in no hurry to do so. Speaking on a visit in the Canjers military camp in southeast France, Mr. Mitterrand also sought to allay fears in the army that his Socialist government might be planning to cut down conventional forces in favour of nuclear weapons.

The President's remarks on France's plans for the enhanced radiation, or Neutron, weapon followed a U.S. press report that France had informed some allies that it had decided to approve production. France began development of the controversial weapon in 1976 and the programme has continued under the Mitterrand administration, which took office in May 1981.

Warheads have been tested in France's South-Pacific test site on Mururoa Atoll. Mr. Mitterrand said work on the weapon was continuing "so that, in the event of an order being given, France could immediately build it." "The step has not been taken. I do not rule out giving this order, but I believe there is no urgency," he added. Defence experts say a French decision to produce the Neutron warhead, designed to kill while inflicting limited material damage, would imply a major switch in French nuclear policy.

## Lebanese army sets checkpoints around east Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese Army set up checkpoints around east Beirut Friday, but there was no hint of when it might start dismantling rightist Christian militias there following the crushing of leftist forces in the western sector. Soldiers backed by troops carriers and armoured cars mounted the roadblocks at the eastern approaches to the city after reinforcing their positions Thursday. Newspapers reported that about 1,500 troops were deployed all the new positions are outside the heart of east Beirut, the Christian rightists' stronghold since the 1975-76 civil war.

As the army deployed in east Beirut, eyewitnesses said soldiers moved in to level squatters' homes around the airport southwest of the city despite futile efforts by residents to keep the bulldozers away by burning tyres and scattering rubble in the road. Security sources said more than 100 of the makeshift homes were destroyed Friday in addition to some levelled Thursday night in a warning to the squatters to move out. The army has long threatened to level the squatters' villages around the airport, saying they are illegal and a safety hazard.

Lebanon's new President, Amin Gemayel, the candidate of the right-wing Falange Party, plans to extend the army's control throughout the whole city. But, since the Israelis withdrew from Beirut over two weeks ago, the army has concentrated only on west Beirut, formerly controlled by the now-departed Palestinian commandos and Lebanese leftist militias. The delay has led to charges from the remnants of the Lebanese left that the new government is concentrating on west Beirut while leaving intact the rightists, who claim a standing force of 8,000 men. The government has replied it has the right to extend its authority in the west after eight years of gun law. It says it will begin searching east Beirut when it has finished in the western sector.

The right-wing Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the army would continue to deploy along main roads in the east. It said its aims was to collect arms and prevent "armed appearances" on the streets. But it did not say when Mr. Gemayel might tackle the rightists—a task that Western diplomats here see as one of the toughest facing the 40-year-old president. Sources in the right-wing militias, who are known as "the Lebanese forces," said all their arms in Beirut were held in barracks and the men under orders not to appear on the street in uniform. A militia spokesman said Friday that no agreement had yet been reached with the president. Mr. Gemayel's Falangist Party dominates the Christian militias, but his career has largely sidestepped military aspects of Lebanese politics and he is said by diplomats to have little personal influence with the militia commanders.

Falangist leaders have indicated they believe their militia should not be disbanded until the country is rid of all foreign forces—Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian. Fighting still raging. Fighting between Muslims and Christians raged for a fourth day Friday in the Israeli-occupied Shouf mountains overlooking Beirut, security sources said. They said the two sides, traditional enemies, were using artillery as well as machine-guns and automatic weapons. The independent newspaper An-Nahar said first reports indicated that four people had been killed and 25 wounded since the fighting erupted on Tuesday. Plans to move the Lebanese Army into the heart of the battle zone 16 kilometres southeast of Beirut have so far come to nothing. Beirut Radio said a preliminary decision to send in the army had been taken and a group of officers went to the area this morning to study the ground. Works on withdrawal plan. WASHINGTON (R) — A team of Israeli and American officials has started work on planning the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and ensuring the security of Israel's northern border. The working group began its discussions Thursday night after four hours of talks between Secretary of State George Shultz and Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

PREQUALIFICATION NOTICES FOR ZARQA- RUSEIFA Waterdistributing, sewerage, stormwater and waste water projects...







## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Special measures against traffic violators

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Society for Protection Against Road Accidents is currently making studies to prepare special forms on traffic violations by drivers. The forms authorise the society members to give traffic tickets including information which should be notified to the traffic department for taking necessary measures. The step comes as a contribution by the society to help the traffic police. The National Insurance Company has contributed JD 300 to the society to produce road signs to be put up at places specified by the traffic department. The Amman Chamber of Commerce has also contributed JD 300 for the same purpose.

## 2 public security officials praised

AMMAN (Petra) — Public Security Director-General Lt-Gen. Mohammad Jirif received on Thursday two of Public Security Director's non-commissioned officers who rendered exceptional services to citizens. He thanked them for their work and urged them to make more efforts for serving the citizens.

## 1 shot dead in Ma'in, another in Shuna

AMMAN (J.T.) — A resident in Ma'in shot and killed another fellow resident on Thursday as a result of a misunderstanding. The body of the victim was taken to the University of Jordan Hospital. The Madaba public prosecutor is now investigating the circumstances of the crime. Another person in North Shuna shot and killed a female cousin on Thursday. The Salt public prosecutor is investigating the crime. The two suspects are under police custody.

## Two rapists get stiff sentence

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Amman Higher Criminal Court Thursday sentenced two defendants for 10 years of imprisonment with hard labour for each after found guilty of abduction and rape. The two defendants abducted a girl and her boyfriend and took them to an isolated forest area where they beat the boy and raped the girl.

## Manhole mishap claims 2 lives

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian worker, Khamis Darwish Ali Al Hindi, and an Egyptian worker, Izzat Isma'il, died Thursday after falling into a 10-metre deep manhole while they were working on extending telephonic cables in the Amman-Zarqa service car terminal. They were employed by a foreign company implementing the project of extending telephonic cables in the area. Civil defence men were able to wrest the two bodies out and at Al Bashir Hospital, examination of the two bodies revealed that the two men died out of suffocation for lack of oxygen and high pressure inside the manhole.

## Chemists to start annual session Nov. 20

AMMAN (Petra) — The annual session of the higher council of the Arab Chemists Association will be held in Amman on Nov. 20 at the invitation of the Jordanian Chemists Association. Delegations from several chemists societies and associations in the Arab countries will participate in the ten-day session. Jordan is one of the founding members of the association which was established in 1977 at the invitation of the Iraqi Chemists Association. The first extraordinary session of the association was held in Amman in 1977 and Jordan was chairman of the association at that time. The aim of the association is to serve chemists in the Arab World and to exchange expertise and scientific publications for advancing educational and industrial chemical institutions.

## W. Germany, Jordan sign cooperation agreements

AMMAN (J.T.) — Notes concerning advisory assistance and technical cooperation between the governments of Jordan and the Federal Republic of Germany were exchanged Thursday between National Planning Council President Hanna Qdeh and West German Ambassador to Jordan Hermann Munz.

The first exchange of notes provides that West Germany shall extend the services of German experts at governmental departments and institutions. At present twenty experts are assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Transport, Jordan Cooperative Organisation, Jordan Valley Authority, University of Jordan and the King Hussein Medical Centre. In the near future the number of experts will be increased by two, who will be working at the Agricultural Credit Corporation and in the Public

Transport Corporation. If requested additional experts will be assigned on short term. The German government shall also facilitate training of Jordanian experts to carry on the tasks of the seconded experts on their own.

The second exchange of notes constitutes an arrangement between the two governments whereby West Germany shall grant DM1 million to Jordan to finance studies to prepare technical cooperation projects. These projects are yet undefined and will be detailed by the National Planning Council. The German government shall also supply, at its expense, the required materials and equipments necessary for the preparation of the said studies.

The total German contributions for the implementation of the above mentioned programmes amount to DM8.7 million.

## Palestinian council seeks ALESCO cooperation, U.N. resolution on refugee students

AMMAN (Petra) — The Palestinian Educational Affairs Council has recommended the formation of a working team within the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ALESCO) to follow up educational conditions of Palestinians in the occupied territories and Lebanon, to fulfil the needs of school buildings and to supply them with necessary equipment and apparatus, to request the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) to protect the rights of all UNRWA employees and to enable the schools run by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to resume their activities.

The council, which ended its meetings in Amman Thursday, called for making the necessary arrangements to have the United Nations issue a resolution reaffirming the Palestinian children's natural right to education in reply to the UNRWA attempts to close

down the schools it is running on the pretext of recurrent and increasing financial deficit in its annual budgets.

The council also recommended that the PLO and competent authorities in countries hosting Palestinian refugees take necessary measures to implement United Nations General Assembly resolution to establish a university in Jerusalem for Palestinian students.

It also recommended that the Arab League educational departments carry out an information campaign to expose the repressive practices of the Zionist occupation authorities against educational institutions in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The conferees decided to submit these recommendations to the Arab League Council for study and approval. They also decided to have the council hold its next session at the Arab League premises in Tunis in the first half of May 1983.

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## Arab civic team leaves

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab Cities Organisation (ACO) Secretary-General and Kuwait Mayor Abdul Aziz Al Adasani and his delegation left Amman Thursday at the end of a three-day visit to Jordan during which they met His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

Mr. Adasani also discussed with Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani and Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni ways of strengthening and developing cooperation between Jordan's and Kuwait's municipalities in exchanging visits and expertise. He also saw several projects being implemented by the Amman Municipality and the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA).

## Students visit artillery school

AMMAN (Petra) — A team of University of Jordan students visited Thursday the Royal Artillery Corps school where they heard a briefing from the school commandant on its history and the modern weapons used by the artillery units. They also toured various sections of the school and saw the stages of advanced training conducted there.

The visit is part of the military science programme at the University of Jordan.

## ALO to launch implementation of agreement

BAGHDAD (Petra) — The Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) has agreed to immediately begin implementation of a cooperation agreement initiated earlier between Jordan and the ALO, Labour Ministry Under-Secretary Taysir Abdul Jabbar told the correspondent of the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, in Baghdad following a working meeting with ALO Secretary-General Al Hashimi Al Banani.

Dr. Abdul Jabbar said that the technical cooperation agreement stipulates that the ALO give Jordan technical aid in the cultural, labour, health and labour safety activities and train employees of the General Federation of the Jordanian Trade Unions and Amman Chamber of Industry.

Dr. Abdul Jabbar, who participated in the meetings of the board of directors of the ALO held in Baghdad, had a series of concentrated talks with a number of Iraqi and ALO officials to prepare for the 11th session of the Arab labour conference to be held in Amman for the first time next March with all Arab labour ministers attending.

Dr. Abdul Jabbar met with his Iraqi counterpart Mahmoud Bakr Rasoul and discussed with him arrangements for convening the Arab labour conference in Amman. He asserted that Jordan is determined to make the conference a success and to achieve the goals for which it will be convened.

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## Cabinet discusses Jordan-PLO talks

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Cabinet discussed in its meeting Wednesday the results of the visit which Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee Chairman Yasser Arafat made to Jordan and the talks he had with His Majesty King Hussein and other senior leaders in light of the report submitted by Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

The report touched on the discussions which took place between King Hussein and Mr. Arafat and between the Jordanian and Palestinian sides on the various issues of interest to the two sides, particularly the coordination of Jordanian-Palestinian efforts within the framework of joint Arab action in order to reach a just solution of the Palestinian issue ensuring that the Palestinian people regain their legitimate national rights on their national soil.

Prime Minister Badran indicated that views were identical in analysing the conditions of the Palestinian people under occupation and the impact of the Israeli expansionist plans on the overall Palestinian issue.

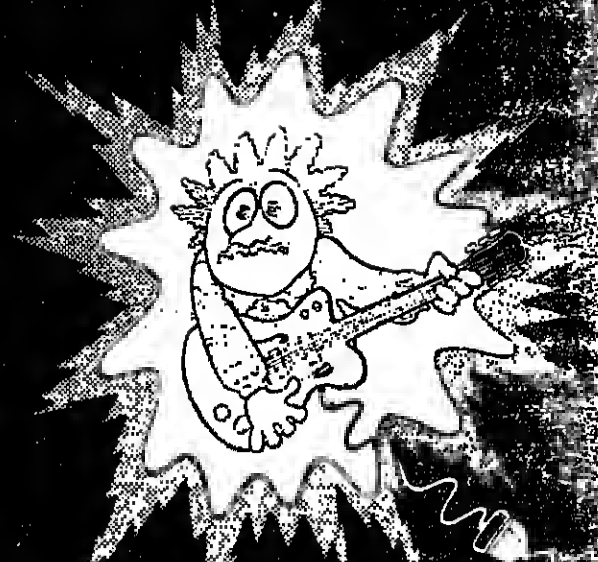
Prime Minister Badran affirmed that the Jordanian and Palestinian sides were in agreement in their assessment of the Palestinian issue in light of the current Arab situation and the international situation. They also exchanged views on various courses which could be followed to support the Palestinian cause within the available resources and means.

The prime minister said the two sides agreed to continue meetings and talks and the exchange of views on all matters related to the Palestinian issue. He asserted that the talks with Mr. Arafat and the Palestinian delegation were constructive and fruitful.

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## اعلان تأهيل

مؤسسة مياه الشرب - المملكة الاردنية الهاشمية

مشروع انشاء شبكة مياه ومجاري وتصريف مياه امطار لمدينتي الزرقاء والرصيفة

مؤسسة مياه الشرب/ المملكة الاردنية الهاشمية ترغب في المستقبل القريب طرح عطاءات لتنفيذ المشروع المذكور والذي يشتمل على مد مواسير حديد دكتايل بطول حوالي (١٢٥) كم وباقطار مختلفة لغاية (٦٠٠) ملم (توريد المواسير في عطاء منفصل) وتوريد وتركيب مواسير خرسانية بطول ٢٢٠ كم تقريبا وذلك لشبكة المجاري الفرعية وبطول ٣١ كم لخطوط المجاري الرئيسية، وبطول ٩ كم لشبكة تصريف مياه الامطار المؤلفة من انابيب وعبارات.

موقع العمل في مدينة الزرقاء والرصيفة والتي تبعد ٢٠ كم الى الشمال الشرقي من عمان.

العمل مقسم الى عدة عطاءات ومن المتوقع ان تقوم من قبل البنك الدولي وبنك الاعمار الانمائي ووكالات الولايات المتحدة للاتحاد الدولي والبنك الاسلامي، ويشترط التقيد بشروط الممولين حيث يختلف التمويل من عطاء الى اخر ومن المتوقع ان يتم تجهيز وثائق العطاء خلال عام ١٩٨٣.

على المتعدين ذوي الخبرة في هذه الاعمال والذين يرغبون في الاشتراك في تنفيذ هذا المشروع تقديم وثائق التأهيل على النماذج التي يمكن الحصول عليها اعتباراً من ١٥ تشرين اول ١٩٨٢ من

مدير عام مؤسسة مياه الشرب - ص ب (٥٠١٢) تلفون (٤١٧٨٨) تليكس (٢١٦٩٨) ووتر جوردان.

او: من مالكوم بيرني شارع ايزنهاور ١٠٠ ص ب (٣٦) باراموس نيوجرسي (٠٧٦٩٢) اميركا. تلفون (٥٠٠٠) (٢٠١)٨٤٥ تليكس (١٣٧٣٦٤) مالبرج وهب.

تعاد نسخة من وثائق التأهيل الى مدير عام/ مؤسسة مياه الشرب والنسخة الثانية الى المكتب الاستشاري مالكوم بيرني على العناوين المبينة اعلاه قبل ٣٠ تشرين ثاني ١٩٨٢.

ياسمين الكايد  
مدير عام مؤسسة مياه الشرب

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The work is anticipated to be financed by the World Bank and eligible contractors will be those from World Bank member countries, Switzerland and Taiwan. It is anticipated that tender documents will be issued at the end of 1982.

Contractors experienced in this type of work who wish to be considered for invitations to bid must pre-qualify. Prequalification questionnaires can be obtained by applying in writing or by telex to the Director General, Water Supply Corporation, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, or Malcolm Pirnie, Inc. at address given below.

Prequalification forms will be available Oct. 15, 1982. One copy of the completed questionnaire should be received by the Director General, Water Supply Corporation, by Nov. 30, 1982, and one copy should be sent to Malcolm Pirnie, Inc.

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Telephone 41788  
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ياسمين الكايد  
Director General,  
Water Supply Corporation

## اعلان تأهيل

مشروع مياه ومجاري مدينتي الزرقاء والرصيفة

مؤسسة مياه الشرب / المملكة الاردنية الهاشمية

محطة تنقية للمجاري

تربح مؤسسة مياه الشرب في المملكة الاردنية الهاشمية في استئجار عروض في المستقبل القريب لانشاء محطة تنقية مجاري بسعة (٢٤٠٠٠ م<sup>3</sup>/كعب) يومياً على اساس ان العطاء يشمل على توريد وتركيب المعدات وتنفيذ الانشاءات حسب المخططات والمواصفات المعدة لهذه الغاية باستعمال طريقة الترشيح (Trickling Filter) او على اساس تسليم مفتاح حيث يقوم المتعهد بتصميم وتنفيذ المشروع.

يقع موقع العمل في الزرقاء على بعد ٢٠ كم الى الشمال الشرقي من عمان. يساهم في تمويل هذا المشروع البنك الدولي. لذا فان المتعدين يجب ان يكونوا من الدول الاعضاء في البنك الدولي، سويسرا وتايوان، ومن المتوقع ان تكون وثائق العطاء جاهزة للتوزيع في نهاية عام ١٩٨٢.

على المتعدين ذوي الخبرة في هذه الاعمال والذين يرغبون في الاشتراك في تنفيذ هذا المشروع تقديم وثائق التأهيل على النماذج التي يمكن الحصول عليها بالطلب خطياً او بواسطة التليكس الى العناوين المذكورة ادناه اعتباراً من ١٥ تشرين اول ١٩٨٢ من

مدير عام مؤسسة مياه الشرب والى مدير عام مؤسسة مياه الشرب والثانية الى المستشارين مالكوم بيرني على العناوين التالية وذلك قبل ٣٠ تشرين ثاني ١٩٨٢ من

مدير عام مؤسسة مياه الشرب مالكوم بيرني شارع ايزنهاور ١٠٠ ص ب (٣٦) باراموس نيوجرسي (٠٧٦٩٢) اميركا. تلفون (٤١٧٨٨) تليكس (٢١٦٩٨) ووتر جوردان.

تلفون (٤١٧٨٨) تليكس (٢١٦٩٨) ووتر جوردان.

ياسمين الكايد  
مدير عام مؤسسة مياه الشرب

ياسمين الكايد  
Director General,  
Water Supply Corporation



## GUEST COMMENTARY

## It's a fresh start for Reagan

*Editor's note: Following is an editorial that appeared recently in the Focus magazine published by the National Association of Arab Americans, Washington, D.C.*

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S Mideast initiative is a welcome contribution to the search for peace in the Middle East. The president has publicly enunciated Administration's overall policy towards the Arab-Israeli conflict and in so doing he has seized the initiative in the peace process and ended much of the confusion concerning the direction of American policy in the region. By putting his administration clearly on record on a number of critical issues, President Reagan has signalled that the United States will assume a role as

a full participant in the search for peace. This is a welcome development indeed. One of the most positive and constructive elements of the president's plan is its recognition of the centrality of the Palestinian issue in the peace process. As the president stated so eloquently in his address to the nation, the problem now is to find a way "to reconcile Israel's legitimate security concerns with the legitimate rights of the Palestinians." The linkage of these two fundamental concerns of American policy is vital if peace is to be achieved.

There are a number of other elements of the Reagan initiative that deserve special mention. The president stated publicly that peace cannot be achieved on the basis of Israeli sovereignty or permanent control over the West Bank and Gaza. He stated categorically that the United States will not support annexation or permanent retention by Israel of the West Bank and Gaza. He has called for the immediate adoption of a freeze on Israeli settlements which, as Secretary of State Shultz has said, is simply "creeping annexation." And he has reaffirmed that the final status of Jerusalem, holy to Christians, Muslims and Jews alike, should be decided through negotiations. These explicit reaffirmations of pol-

icies long followed by previous administrations put Israel on notice that the United States has not abandoned its overall objectives in the Middle East to unilateral Israeli interpretations of the Camp David Accords. Moreover, the president reaffirmed that the United States' position is predicated on the "foundation stone" of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242. He specified that the withdrawal provisions of Resolution 242 apply to "all fronts." We have specifically requested and received confirmation from the administration that the phrase "all fronts" includes not only the West Bank and Gaza but also the Syrian Golan Heights. Israel, if it sincerely desires peace, will

have to abandon its dream of annexation of the occupied territories. There are, however, major deficiencies in the president's proposals. Two of these are that the United States "will not support the establishment of an independent Palestinian state" and that no reference is made to including the legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people, namely the Palestine Liberation Organisation, in the peace process. The United States should not summarily preclude the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Rather it should leave to the Palestinians themselves the right to choose both the type of governmental system they wish to live under and their own legitimate representatives.

## One slogan too many

BECAUSE it is harmful to the Arab cause, any attempt to split Palestinians into rejectionists and opponents of close cooperation with Jordan should be condemned and resisted. To this end, we welcome the statement from the three Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) groups which categorically denied any responsibility for signing a reported statement opposing PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's visit to Jordan and his talks with His Majesty King Hussein.

At this critical juncture of the Arab Nation's history, it is not only necessary to maintain and strengthen Palestinian-Jordanian unity but it is also absolutely vital that all Palestinians continue to speak with one voice to recover their occupied lands and restore their inalienable national rights.

In a way that has been over the years only too obvious to many of us, Arabs have been their worst enemy through playing the game of wanting to outmanoeuvre each other even when destiny itself was at stake. No-one doubts that a lot of us can shout slogans or issue statements on different ideologies and issues.

No-one doubts that we have been doing just that all too often in our contemporary history. But let no-one doubt that that in the end lost us the day for almost every adversary from Chad to Israel.

It is not time to open a new front against ourselves, when all that our enemies fear is Arabs knowing what they want and working hand in hand towards its realisation. Let us not be blind to what we can do and achieve at this stage, even though we are fully aware of this nation's unlimited potentials and vast resources. We have no illusions about, and will always be reminding ourselves of, the urgent need for mobilising our full strength to face the dangers and daily threats of our enemies.

To those who would not like to see an honest and concerted effort by Jordan and the PLO to regain Palestinian lands and rights, we say: you are wrong.

Wrong they are, because they do not seem to understand that Palestinians and Jordanians are one people with no more than one destiny.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

## Al Ra'i: Distinguish between chaff and grain

The wide-scale positive response in the Arab World to Jordanian-Palestinian talks and their outcome reflects clearly that Jordanian-Palestinian integrity is the cornerstone of any serious Arab effort aimed at the restoration of Palestinian rights, and the achievement of a comprehensive, just peace in the region.

Jordanian-Palestinian integrity has been and will remain a historical reality to the two peoples, holding their mutual aspirations and expressing their joint suffering. It has, more than this, prominently presented itself as a coherent example of national commitment both in form and content. Against such a subtle background, the future relationship between the two peoples is being formulated, expressing the confidence of the masses, and spelling out their hopes to shape such a relationship according to the will of the two peoples and the whole Arab Nation.

Those who try to tarnish such a will and degrade the joint drive of our two peoples will not find

attentive ears, as Arab masses are capable of seeing the difference between those who work and those who only speak, those who struggle and those who do nothing but create obstacles.

Needless to say, it is the masses' will that will finally triumph. The drive for formulating the future Jordanian-Palestinian relationship will energetically advance forward, regardless of all barriers set, or difficulties to be overcome.

The prime minister's announcement on Mr. Yasser Arafat's departure, the Palestinian leader's statements in Amman, and later in Tunis, in addition to his declarations to the Saudi press and the statements issued by the Palestinian resistance movement organisations denying their opposition to Abu Ammar's talks in Jordan, all in line signify that the Jordanian-Palestinian talks are advancing in their right direction. The total outcome of these talks will definitely stand out as an essential and effective factor in the common Arab action in the world arena.

## Al Dustour: Press on with PLO's political victory

In the light of the acknowledged fact stating that it is the political outcome that decides the results of a war, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon has proved so far a failure. The military victories of the Israeli war machine, propagated by the Israeli leadership, are often met with sarcasm within the Israeli community and throughout the world.

The departure of the Palestinian fighters after months of Israeli shelling, the thrust into Beirut and massacre of innocent civilians and inhuman practices against Palestinian refugees presented Israel to the world as a terrorist state. On the other hand the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) gained world-wide support in contrast to the unprecedented condemnation of the Israeli blood-thirst, extremism and methodical violation of all international laws, norms and values.

The U.S. initiative for the Middle East was a response to the political victory achieved by the

PLO, all observers stressed. The recognition of the Palestinian rights, the denunciation of the idea of seizing other people's land by force and the emphasis on the need for an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories have reflected Washington's need to comply with the international tendency in this direction since the 1967 Israeli aggression against the Arabs.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon has also reinforced the inter-Palestinian national unity. The need for such a unity is still urgent. Hence, any attempt at threatening such a unity, Arab or non-Arab, will be directed against the political gains of the PLO, and some way or another exceed expressing difference to conspiring against the whole Palestinian question, which the Israeli invasion had failed to accomplish at the political level.

## Aid to Israel is 'out of control'

By Philip Geyelin

WHEN THE REAGAN administration says it cannot put the arms on Israel because it would only enrage and/or strengthen Menachem Begin, what it means is that out of conviction or political cowardice or simple incompetence it does not choose to. The fact is that in any number of quiet, compelling ways the United States can bring pressure to bear on Israel.

In conversations with members of Congress and practiced diplomats about the extraordinary nature of the U.S. relationship with Israel, several clear conclusions emerge:

- \* The aid programme is "out of control", to quote a senior Republican senator who sits on committees handling American aid to Israel.

- \* The introduction of sound business practice alone would concentrate Israeli minds.

- \* So would the introduction of sound diplomatic practice, without need to resort to the "bludgeon" that the administration so piously renounces as a weapon.

If the Begin government thought it had a U.S. licence to work out its will in Lebanon, it could find it in the permissiveness of the U.S. government every step of the way. Anguish and outrage, after the fact, does not count much with Begin, the more so when he perceives no unvarnished warnings signals before the fact.

When Egypt is appalled by the massacre in the Palestinian camps and evidence is accumulating of Israel's at least passive complicity, Egypt recalls its ambassador in protest. Not the Reagan administration.

When Ronald Reagan is really put out, he reads a statement over the phone to Mr. Begin, while cameras grind. Even in an easy-chair conversation with Mr. Begin in private (subject: Lebanon, just after Israel's June invasion), he used cue cards — not exactly the mark of a chief of state in command of his convictions.

You can call that marginal stuff, although diplomatic professionals do not. But there is nothing marginal about U.S. aid to Israel. In practical terms, given the sorry state of Israeli economy, the dep-

endency is total. And so, almost unbelievably, is the American blank check.

## Blank check

Item: The United States now gives Israel roughly \$800 million a year in economic support. The Israelis use all of it to service the crushing debt they have built up in the United States by the purchase of American arms. "We never see it," says an Israeli diplomat.

But neither, of course, does Israel have to call on its own resources to pay the mortgage. So an equivalent sum is freed up for whatever the Israeli government wants to spend it on. By congressional estimates, some \$200 million is spent by the Israelis annually on West Bank settlements.

Jimmy Carter called those settlements "illegal". Ronald Reagan does not go that far, but he has demanded a halt. Surely it would not be bludgeoning Israel to back up that demand with an offsetting cutback in economic aid. This

would at least dissociate the United States from financial backing for something that is at war with American policy.

Item: The Israeli debt burden is guaranteed to grow. U.S. military aid runs to \$1.4 billion annually, with two-thirds of it in the form of loans and the rest in grants. This year the Reagan administration actually wants to up the figure to \$1.7 billion, the increase to be spent on warplanes and related equipment theoretically needed to protect Israel in the south from those AWACS reconnaissance planes from America sold to Saudi Arabia.

Item: Apart from "big ticket" purchases above a special figure, Israel pretty much gets what it wants under a procurement arrangement so impenetrably complex that the most knowledgeable members of Congress cannot explain it. Congress's watchdog, the General Accounting Office, is even now embarked on an exhaustive investigation.

Item: The pressure for more arms, more technology, more eve-

rything, is relentless. Not all of it, interestingly, comes from Israel. In an effort earlier this year to make the United States entirely responsible for servicing all of Israel's U.S. debts (a move that would substantially increase the economic aid level in the next decade), Senator Alan Cranston offered an extraordinary justification.

When the Shah of Iran was overthrown before he could receive delivery of F-16s on order, the Pentagon pressured Israel to buy them. This was necessary, Mr. Cranston told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last May, to assist General Dynamics — "Which would have been left with a huge unpaid order".

## Double standard

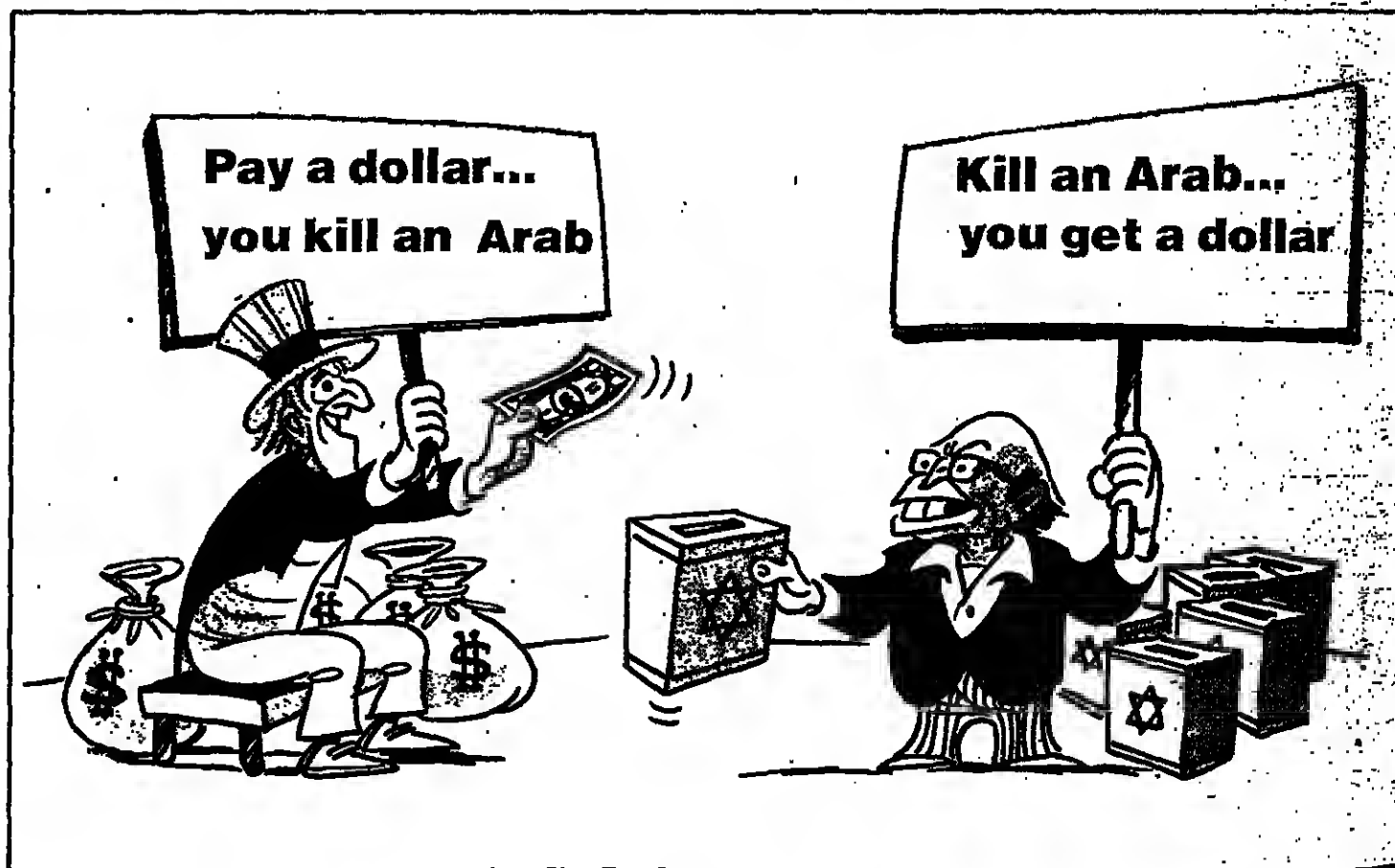
Item: A curious double standard is at work, when it comes to pushing Israel around. American military aid has costly strings attached: Israel must increase its non-military imports from the United States, buy fixed amounts of U.S. grain, ship its arms pur-

chases on American vessels, disregard better credit terms from non-American bidders when deciding what to buy. It is all right, in other words, to force Israel to "buy American" when it comes to American products, but all wrong to do so when it comes to buying American policy.

Item: Shamefully, Israel has decided not to tempt fate by asking for increased aid to pay for the Lebanese campaign. It is raising \$1.3 billion in new taxes at home. But in doing so it is also raising a question for some congressional critics: If Israel is rich enough to be able to pay for the Lebanese sortie out-of-pocket, what does that say about increased American aid at current levels?

Israel has a just claim on American support. But it has no claim to be free of the burden of making hard choices about its own budgetary priorities when it defines its security needs in terms that collide with American interests and responsibilities.

— Washington Post



# Domestic and foreign difficulties faced by Russians foretell the end of the Brezhnev era

Anthony Robinson reports on the political, economic and social difficulties facing the Soviet authorities

MOSCOW — An undefinable but unmistakable sense of unease pervades the Soviet capital as the Brezhnev era draws to its close amid signs of economic stagnation and political frustration at home and a sense of isolation and friendlessness abroad.

On its western borders the Polish military regime has virtually usurped the role of the Communist Party but is apparently incapable of shaking the Poles' desire for an end to Soviet-style government.

Farther west, the France of President Mitterrand is far less amenable to Soviet blandishments than its predecessor. And the latest political upheaval in West Germany raises major new worries about the future political complexion of a country which, during more than a decade of Ostpolitik, has been the most willing to try to understand Soviet hopes and fears in Europe.

Across the Atlantic, President Reagan takes anti-Communist rhetoric almost as far as the anti-capitalist abuse which Moscow has felt free to broadcast ever since the revolution.

Just when years of sacrifice seemed set to produce strategic parity and military security, the West has woken up to what Moscow claims is a "purely mythical" Soviet military threat and is busy modernising its arms and taking a tough stand in disarmament talks.

Soviet influence in the Middle East has also dwindled sharply in recent months. It has stood by impotent while the PLO left Bei-

rut protected by U.S. as well as Italian and French troops. It has been unable to help its treaty ally Syria, has seen the latest Soviet arms in Syrian hands smashed by the latest U.S. arms wielded by Israel, and has also been unable to influence the war between Iran and Iraq just beyond its sensitive southern border.

In Asia, too, Soviet troops are still bogged down in a bloody guerrilla war in Afghanistan and stretched out half a million strong along the long border with China. The Soviet Union also looks with suspicion at what it claims is awakening U.S.-inspired militarism in Japan.

## Rejected olive branch

True, relations with India have just been reinforced during a week-long official visit by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, but even here the emphasis was on economic and trade cooperation. Mrs. Gandhi was critical of Soviet policies in south-west Asia and made clear she intended to maintain good relations with both superpowers.

Against this background, it is little wonder that Mr. Brezhnev went to Baku late last month to offer another verbal olive branch to China, and that Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met Mr. George Shultz to assess the chances of improving relations with the U.S.

Virtually the only bright spot in an otherwise gloomy international picture has been President Rea-

gan's success in infuriating his European and Japanese allies over the Siberian pipeline sanctions.

Just as the recession, the growing Western peace movement and disension over the Siberian pipeline at last raised hopes for exploiting differences within the Western alliance, the Soviet authorities, for mainly internal security reasons, managed to infuriate Western diplomatic and business circles by disconnecting the trunk-dialling telephone system set up for the Moscow Olympics and reducing the number of telephone lines to the West by two-thirds.

Diplomats here believe that the modern automatic communications equipment will now be installed in one of the three new bureaucratic complexes currently under construction in the Soviet capital. In a way these three new buildings—a new headquarters for the Ministry of Internal Affairs—which *inter alia* runs the police and militia forces, and separate extensions to both the KGB headquarters and military chiefs of staff building—symbolise the priorities of the regime.

Build simultaneously by round-the-clock squads of special military construction teams, their swift progress contrasts sharply with the slowdown in the economy as a whole, deteriorating food supplies and a widespread awareness of the need for economic and other reforms.

## Lack of food

The much-vaunted "food programme" announced by President Brezhnev at last May's special plenum reflected the need to do something about a lack of meat and other food which is a daily reminder of hardship to ordinary Soviet citizens excluded from the privileged circle of hard currency or party stores.

Industrial growth has slowed down to an increase of only 2.7 per cent in the first eight months of this year over the same period last year. This makes it almost certain that the 4.7 per cent growth target for this year cannot be met.

Growth has fallen below the estimated 4.5 per cent annual rise in Soviet defence spending, implying that the real burden of the military on the economy is growing.

*After 18 years' continuous exercise of power there must be considerable scepticism about the capacity of the present leaders to formulate far-ranging policy changes.*

Despite a steady increase in monetary incomes, meanwhile, the real standard of living of Soviet citizens has been at best stationary and probably declining in recent years. Housing is one area where overall standards have risen. Over 2 million units of standard high rise apartment blocks are constructed annually. A recent article in Pravda, however, hinted that the long decades of low fixed rents may be coming to an end.

For over 50 years cheap public housing, transport and bread have been basic ingredients of Soviet-style Communism. These, plus a job of some kind, have been the fundamental minima guaranteed to Soviet citizens in return for a lifetime of service dedicated to the building of Communism. Any change here would show that the authorities were serious about introducing a more rational price structure which reflected costs and scarcities. But it would also signify an end to the Soviet social contract as understood by three generations.

The ability of the system to provide slowly-rising, even though extremely low, living standards to a generation terrorised by Stalin has been a stabilising factor since the war.

## Frustration and bitterness

Despite the enormous social, economic and political pressures to conform, there is an inescapable sense of frustration, lack of incentive and cynicism among the young, and bitterness in the generation above. This is rec-

ognised officially if obliquely by the rising official campaign against corrupting Western dress, music and mores, the upsurge in religious curiosity and church attendance and the attempt to rally support for the regime by mass-banded nationalistic and patriotic appeals.

The constant propaganda barrage, coupled with suppression of any kind of organised dissidence or alternative voices, ensures that dissatisfaction is deprived of focus and effectiveness. But Soviet psychiatrists fear that a high price is being paid for this suppression which has made schizophrenia a kind of national illness.

The sharp increase in alcoholism, especially among women and young people, is a major symptom of the strain under which so many Russians live. The high rate of divorce is another.

After 18 years' continuous exercise of power there must be considerable scepticism about the capacity of the present leaders to formulate far-ranging policy changes. Inertia has long seemed to be the principal force at work in the Kremlin.

The problem is that change in the rigidly hierarchical, intensely bureaucratic Soviet system can only come from the top. That is why there is intense interest in the outcome of the jockeying for position taking place behind the Kremlin curtains. The uncertainty which this generates radiates beyond Moscow.

— Financial Times news service



# Illegal baby-selling creates widespread controversy in India

By Samanta Sen  
Reporter

CALCUTTA — Allegations in a British newspaper that a Calcutta-based organisation was selling abandoned babies for adoption overseas have led to widespread controversy and an official inquiry in India.

The affair has highlighted the inadequacy of India's laws in dealing with the thousands of children abandoned by mothers too poor to

look after them and left "like human garbage in the back streets and by-lanes of the country," as one magazine put it.

The Marxist government ruling West Bengal from Calcutta mounted an investigation which concluded that the agency named in the original report, the International Mission of Hope, had not broken any laws.

But an official of the West Bengal home ministry told reporters that the ministry had still to decide whether the mission could con-

tinue functioning and whether the visa of its Executive Director, Mrs. Cherie Clark, would be renewed.

There are an estimated five million destitute children in India, which has a total population of 680 million.

Mrs. Clark, a U.S. citizen who opened the mission of hope centre in Calcutta five years ago, told Reuters it had sent 500 children abroad.

She set up the organisation because "the suffering of children

here is clear for all."

Adopting parents were charged around \$4,000 per child, she said. Only \$1,300 of this remained after meeting the expenses involved in arranging an adoption, and this was used for upkeep of the mission, which housed 50 infants.

Following the official inquiry Mrs. Clark got back her passport, impounded after the allegations about baby sales.

But she said she feared the controversy would delay the issue of passports for children in her mis-

sion waiting to join new adoptive parents abroad.

She said that for Baisakhi, a four-month-old girl waiting to leave for Oregon in the United States where a family is waiting to welcome her, the delay could prove fatal.

Baisakhi needed immediate open heart surgery which could not be done in India, said Mrs. Clark, who was a nurse in Vietnam during the war and herself adopted four Vietnamese children.

The Indian press has carried out

its own investigations into child adoption, and the mass-circulation Indian Express urged the government to update adoption laws and lay down procedures safeguarding the child's future.

The Statesman newspaper wrote: "Ideally the export of children is no solution to the problems of grinding poverty, that it should be even mentioned in this context is a grave indictment of our society."

But the daily added: "A dis-

passionate assessment of individual cases often suggests that a child that is refused adoption permission has no alternative but to starve, beg, become an apprentice criminal or join an army of hardworking infatigable labourers numbering more than 20 million."

Indian agencies are involved in similar adoption work. Maitreyee Devi, founder of Khelaghar Agency, said that in the past 10 years she had sent more than 100 babies for adoption by families in Denmark and Sweden.

The West Bengal Secretary for Social Welfare, Deepak Ghosh, asked: "What right have we to question foreigners and their intentions when we have practically no resources to look after these abandoned children?"

The state government maintained only one home in Calcutta for abandoned children and that is always overcrowded. A crackdown on private agencies, Mr. Ghosh asserted, would only deny hundreds of children the right to live.

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## Amman Little League

### Game Scores - October 14 & 15

<b>Juniors</b>	
Foxboro 6	Jordan Express 0
Royal Falcons 4	Marriott 0
Salute Orange 6	Cairo-Amman Bank 0
ALICO 0	Alfa-Laval 0
<b>Mids</b>	
October 14	
Chase Manhattan 2	Telcom 1
Citibank 2	Sheraton 0
Ellis 2	AIK 0
Arab Wings 3	Laing 2
October 15	
AIK 3	Telcom 0
Citibank 4	Laing 0
Arab Wings 3	Sheraton 1
Ellis 4	Chase Manhattan 1
<b>Seniors</b>	
American Express 1	International Traders 1
Grindley's 3	Intercon 0

### Team Standings

<b>Juniors</b>						
	W	L	D	F	A	P
1. Foxboro	2	0	1	11	1	5
2. Salute Orange	2	0	1	9	0	5
3. Royal Falcons	2	0	1	7	2	5
4. Marriott	2	1	0	6	4	4
5. Cairo-Amman Bank	1	2	0	1	10	2
6. ALICO	0	2	1	1	3	1
7. Jordan Express	0	2	1	0	7	1
8. Alfa-Laval	0	2	1	0	8	1
<b>Mids</b>						
	W	L	D	F	A	P
1. Citibank	4	0	0	11	2	8
2. Ellis	4	0	0	10	2	8
3. AIK	3	1	0	12	4	6
4. Arab Wings	2	2	0	8	10	4
5. Chase Manhattan	2	2	0	5	8	4
6. Telcom	0	3	1	3	8	1
7. Sheraton	0	3	1	2	8	1
8. Laing	0	4	0	3	13	0
<b>Seniors</b>						
	W	L	D	F	A	P
1. International Traders	2	0	1	6	4	5
2. Grindley's Bank	2	1	0	8	4	4
3. Intercontinental	1	2	0	7	6	2
4. American Express	0	2	1	3	10	1

## FISA to ban 6-wheeled cars from '83 Grand Prix racing

PARIS (R) — The International Motor Sport Federation (FISA), motor racing's governing body, announced Thursday it would ban four-wheel-drive and six-wheeled cars from Grand Prix racing next season.

The ban means that the British-based Williams team will not be able to run its new six-wheeled car, which delivers power to the track through four smaller wheels at the rear.

French driver Jacques Laffite has recently signed for Williams and last week test drove the new car when it was unveiled.

Williams had produced the new six-wheeled car, powered by a

conventional engine, in a bid to counter the dominance of the turbo-charged cars of Renault and Ferrari.

The only previous Formula One car to use six wheels was the British Tyrrell in 1976, which had conventional rear-wheel drive but had four small front wheels for steering.

The executive board meeting also rejected a document put forward by the Constructors' Association (FOCA) which called for so-called "skirts" to be allowed next year and new weight regulations.

The skirts, which were banned last season, reduce airflow under

the car and allow it to hug the ground and provide better traction.

The call for new weight regulations follows a running battle during the 1982 season which resulted in conventional cars being disqualified after being judged underweight.

Thursday's decisions will add fresh fuel to the continuing dispute between FISA and FOCA.

Motor racing sources said Thursday night it was possible that FOCA, who represent the conventional cars, would react by carrying out a threat to boycott the first Grand Prix of the season in South Africa on February 13.

## English cricketers to observe code of conduct during Australian tour

BRISBANE (R) — The England cricket team must observe a strict code of conduct on the field during their four-month Australian tour or face disciplinary action, skipper Bob Willis said Friday.

"It is paramount to cricket as a whole that on-field behaviour is maintained at a high level," Willis said at his first news conference of the tour.

He said there could be occasions when the situation became tense and the players might feel like saying something and added: "However, we will just have to bite our lips in a gentlemanly manner."

Asked how the code would be enforced, he said: "You can discipline players in four ways—by fining them, not selecting them,

reprimanding them, or sending them home."

"But let me say I don't think it will come to that," the England captain said.

Both Willis and tour manager Doug Insole said they were happy

England were rated as outsiders for the forthcoming series, but brushed aside criticism that their team was the weakest to ever leave England.

The first match of the tour, against Queensland, starts Friday.

### Frenchman Jeantot wins 1st leg of round-the-world yacht race

CAPE TOWN (R) — Frenchman Philippe Jeantot won the first leg of the single-handed round the world yacht race when he arrived here Thursday night, the Royal Cape Yacht Club said.

Jeantot, sailing Credit Agricole, arrived in Cape Town after completing the first leg of the voyage from Newport, Rhode Island, in under seven weeks.

Earlier Jeantot had been reported becalmed about 70 miles off Cape Town. He had not been expected to reach port until Friday.

Cape Town is the first stop for the 16-yacht fleet, which set sail from Newport on Aug. 28.

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- b) One bedroom, livingroom, kitchen & bath.
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## European Soccer Championships briefs

### Soviet Union

#### defeats Finland

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union kicked off their 1984 European Soccer Championship campaign with a convincing 2-0 victory over Finland in a Group Two match Wednesday night.

The Russians rolled into attack from the outset and the game was virtually over as a contest after only two minutes when the tall blond Soviet defender Sergei Balachka scored with a header from close range. Finland never looked capable of hitting back.

Sergei Andreyev collected the second Soviet goal after 59 minutes and the home team would have scored more but for some good saves from Huttunen in the Finnish goal and some incredible misses by their forwards.

### Ireland 2

#### Iceland 0

DUBLIN (R) — Frank Stapleton put his disappointing club from behind him to score a vital goal for Ireland in their 2-0 European Soccer Championship Group Seven qualifying tie victory over Iceland here Wednesday night.

Iceland rarely threatened from front but they proved unexpectedly resilient in some of their World Cup qualifying ties last year and the Irish must have been relieved when skipper Tony Cohan gave them breathing space with a second in the 73rd minute.

### Impressive victory

#### for Norway

#### against Yugoslavia

OSLO (R) — Norway pulled off another impressive home victory when they beat Yugoslavia 1-0 Wednesday night in a European Soccer Championship Group Four match.

Striker Tom Lund marked his last home international appearance with a goal after only five minutes.

The Yugoslavs gained the upper hand in midfield in the second half but their hopes were dashed when Arab Larsen Ockland raised Norway's lead midway through the half.

A blunder by Nygard allowed Savic to reduce the deficit in the 74th minute but the Norwegians put icing on the cake with a third minute from the end. Aage Hardeide rising to head home Lund's corner.

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## S. Korea's investment policy suffers setback

SEOUL (R) — The South Korean government's policy of encouraging foreign investment has suffered a setback with the decision by Dow Chemical Company of the U.S. to sell up and quit the country after boardroom disputes over heavy losses.

The company, the biggest foreign investor in South Korea, will sell off its total investment of \$153 million in South Korean petrochemical plants to five local companies for \$60 million, business sources said.

Since 1968 Dow Chemical has contributed nearly nine per cent of all foreign investment in the country and just under 36 per cent of total capital inflows from the U.S.

Its decision to leave has sent shockwaves through the foreign business community here and has serious implications for a government whose professed aim is to attract foreign capital, especially in high-technology industries.

Dow has lost about \$60 million in South Korea since 1980, mainly because Korea Pacific Chemical Corporation, its 50-50 joint venture with the Korean government, increased its industrial capacity five-fold at a time of recession in the petrochemical trade.

The losses led to bitter boardroom disputes between Dow and government appointees, business sources said. Dow tried to win control by forcing a merger between Korea Pacific Chemical and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Dow Chemical Korea.

Its Korean partners turned down the merger plan, arguing that it would saddle them with an even worse investment.

The president of the joint venture, retired army General Paik Suk-Chin, also alleged that Dow Korea was overcharging for the chlorine it sells to his company.

Dow contended the proposed merger would streamline procedures and end management disputes. It would have given Dow a controlling 70 per cent stake in the new company.

Dow resorted to legal action. It filed law suits seeking to have a fifth director appointed to the board of Korea Pacific Chemical and later to have all Korean directors removed for allegedly impeding company progress.

## U.K. inflation rate falls to 7.3%

LONDON (R) — Britain's annual inflation rate has fallen to 7.3 per cent, the lowest for 10 years, the government announced Friday.

The rate, based on the retail price index, fell to 7.3 per cent in September from the August figure of eight per cent, a statement said.

The index fell by 0.1 per cent from August to September, the first monthly drop in retail prices for 12 years.

The Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has said it hopes to lower the inflation rate to around 6.5 per cent by the end of the year.

Curbing inflation by strict control of the money supply has been Mrs. Thatcher's economic priority. It peaked to just under 22 per cent in May, 1980, a year after she took office and has dropped from 12 per cent since the start of this year.

Mrs. Thatcher made it clear at the recent Conservative Party conference that her government intended to stick to its monetarist policy.

## Economist says Fed lifted danger of depression

NEW YORK (R) — A leading Wall Street economist says the Federal Reserve, the country's central bank, has headed off a depression with its decision last week to place less emphasis on controlling the growth of the nation's money supply.

Mr. Albert Wojnilower, the influential chief economist for the First Boston Brokerage firm, told a conference Thursday that the Federal Reserve had made a major policy change, but had not reversed its determination to fight inflation.

He said that by its action to ease monetary policy the board "has substantially lifted the danger of depression with a capital D."

For the past three years the central bank, under Chairman Paul Volcker, has kept a tight grip on the growth of money supply to combat inflation, which is now running below six per cent. But the high interest rates resulting from the board's monetary policies have been blamed for prolonging the recession.

A meeting last week of the Fed's open market committee was

reported to have agreed to allow the M-1 money supply measure, covering all money in circulation and in checking accounts, to grow beyond its 2.5 to 5.5 per cent target range. Interest rates have since tumbled, sparking a huge stock market rally.

Mr. Wojnilower told the conference organized by Institutional Investor magazine that he felt the Federal Reserve had made the decision because a slower pace of disinflation could be tolerated, and he expected inflation to hover around a base rate of four to five per cent in 1983.

Mr. Wojnilower did not think the Fed would return to its pre-October 1979 policy of setting interest rates rather than trying to restrict growth of money supply, but instead would adopt a policy giving attention to both.

Mr. David Jones, vice president of the Aubrey G. Lanston brokerage firm, basically agreed, saying the Fed had made its most important policy shift since October 1979.

But several other economists told the conference that the policy

change might lead to a new surge in inflation.

Mr. W. Lee Hoskins, vice president of Pittsburgh National Bank, described the change as "a calculated policy risk" that could lead to a long-term rise in money supply growth which could increase inflation.

Mr. Alan Lerner, vice president of Bankers Trust, criticized the new policy as an ill-timed move that could spark a new inflationary spiral.

Meanwhile, Wall Street's spectacular boom has sent stock prices soaring to their highest level for 17 months and brokers say falling interest rates are likely to keep investors clamoring for shares.

The great Wall Street revival began a week ago and since then the average has climbed by 111.47 points. At one stage Tuesday it gained almost 24 points before investors stepped in to cream off profits.

The New York stock exchange had the second heaviest trading day in its history with nearly 140 million shares changing hands.

## Brazilian engineers press ahead to develop biggest iron mine

CARAJAS, Brazil (R) — Undeterred by the perils of the Amazon jungle, international recession or attacks from critics, Brazilian engineers are pressing ahead with development of one of the world's biggest iron mines.

The signing last month of a \$600 million loan from the European Community tied up the last of the \$4.9 billion financing and the way is now clear for the exploitation of one of the richest mineral hoards ever found.

Operations are scheduled to begin in 1985.

Since mid-1980, the Indians, and the jaguars and boa constrictors which inhabit the thick jungle of the Carajas hills in the south-east Amazon basin, have had to share it with 72-tonne trucks, mechanical shovels and other intruders.

The story of Carajas began in 1967 when a Brazilian geologist made a forced helicopter landing in a jungle clearing and took a close look at some of the rocks.

Fifteen years of prospecting and surveys have produced an astonishing picture. Apart from rich deposits of copper, manganese, bauxite, nickel and gold, Carajas contains 18 billion tonnes of high-grade iron ore, enough to maintain the planned output of 35 million refined tonnes per annum for 350 years.

With so much at stake, the state mineral company Vale do Rio Doce (CVRD) has launched itself energetically into the project.

"In the old days all Brazilian projects used to live by 'delay', everything was always late. If a contractor went past his time-limit he overpaid the fine," CVRD spokesman Mr. Alceu Mendes Santos said. "It's different at Carajas."

The first problem was isolation. The Carajas hills are 550 kilometres from the nearest big city, the Amazon port of Belem, and were far beyond the advances of the settlers and cattle-ranchers to the south and east.

Roads were built eastwards towards the Belem-Brasilia highway, an airport appeared in 1981 in only five months, and a temporary town for the workers, complete with hospitals, clubs and schools for the engineers' families sprang up.

Perhaps the challenging aspect of the project was the construction of an 890 kilometre railway from the mine to the Atlantic port of Sao Luis, where terminal, loading equipment and a deep-water port are under construction.

Construction began in 1978 and the foundations of the railway, which cuts through swathes of

equatorial jungle and will cross 11 kilometres of bridges, are almost complete.

According to the plan, the 66 per cent pure ore will be simply scraped off the top of the hill, crushed and separated from the waste material on site, then shipped by train to Sao Luis for export.

Fifteen million tonnes will go in 1985, 25 million in 1986 and maximum planned production of 35 million tonnes from 1987.

According to Mr. Mendes Santos, 80 per cent of planned production for the next 20 years has already been contracted.

The capital cost of the iron ore project is estimated at about \$3.4 billion, rising to \$4.9 billion with the inclusion of interest, contingency finance and other charges. Of the total, Brazil is raising \$3 billion and the rest will come from foreign loans.

The World Bank approved the project with the signing on August 13 in Washington of a \$304 million loan. Further financing of \$500 million from Japan and \$730 million from Europe were concluded within weeks.

The participation of foreign capital provoked accusations from nationalist critics that the government was making a present of Brazil's mineral resources to multi-national interests.

One former minister described Carajas as a "colonial enclave." Some critics argue that the international market price at which the iron will be sold will be artificially low and that the CVRD will in effect be selling valuable resources cheaply to earn currency to pay off the country's vast foreign debt.

Supporters of the project see that the reserves should be exploited more slowly and using entirely Brazilian finance.

For presidential spokesman Mr.

Carlos Atila, the Carajas minerals should be exploited now before the arrival of deep-sea mining possibly brings vast new supplies onto the market. "The potential of Carajas is enormous and is going to provoke a great development of the region," he told the Folha de Sao Paulo newspaper. "We are going to have a new Sao Paulo there."

The CVRD is sensitive to criticism of the environmental effect of the project. Two dams have been built to prevent leakage of pollutants from the waste and according to Mr. Mendes as much of the teeming jungle as possible.

For presidential spokesman Mr.

### LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Leading equities and government bonds met further small profit taking at the end of the account but most issues ended above early lows, dealers said. The F.T. index at 1500 Friday was down 2.9 at 602.0 after 597.8 at 1000.

News of a further reduction in the U.K. annual inflation rate, as registered by the September retail price index, and a sharp fall in rates at Friday's treasury bill tender helped steady the market, with bonds generally no more than ¼ point down on the day, dealers added.

South African gold shares and North American issues were also steady at the lower levels.

Banks were still depressed by comment on the recent falls in interest rates, with Barclays and Lloyds off 12p and 8p respectively.

STC ended unchanged on balance at 599. The offer for sale by I.T.T. of 40 million STC shares at \$25p per share was heavily oversubscribed Friday, dealers said. GEC was 15p lower at 1,210 while Racal was down 7p at 567 after 557.

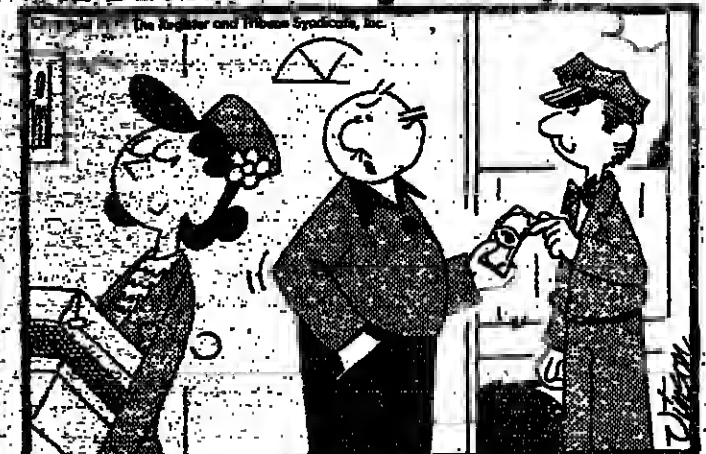
Glaxo lost 38p to 1,070 but was still up around 200p on the week, dealers added. Vantona and Carrington Vyella were suspended at 99p and 10½p respectively pending an announcement and dealers noted speculation concerning a merger of the two companies.

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.7025/35	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2316/19	Canadian dollars
	2.5222/32	West German marks
	2.7525/35	Dutch guilders
	2.1540/55	Swiss francs
	48.96/98	Belgian francs
	7.1400/30	French francs
	1439.00/1440.00	Italian lire
	269.20/35	Japanese yen
	7.3610/30	Swedish crowns
	7.2540/60	Norwegian crowns
	8.9770/9820	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	435.00/436.50	U.S. dollars

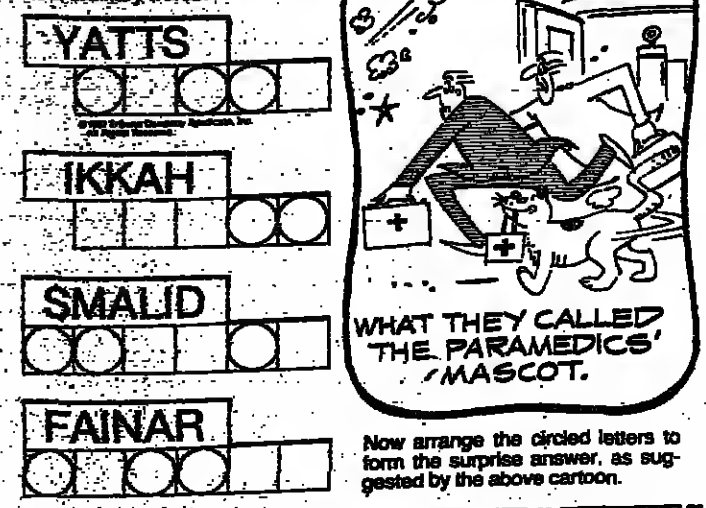
### THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



"Cost effectiveness doesn't mean saving 25 cents by not taking the bus. It means saving \$5 by not taking a taxi!"

### JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter in each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: PAGAN FAIRY OPAQUE BEHIND Answer: "What the judge said after sentencing a record number of traffic violators—IT'S BEEN A 'FINE' DAY"

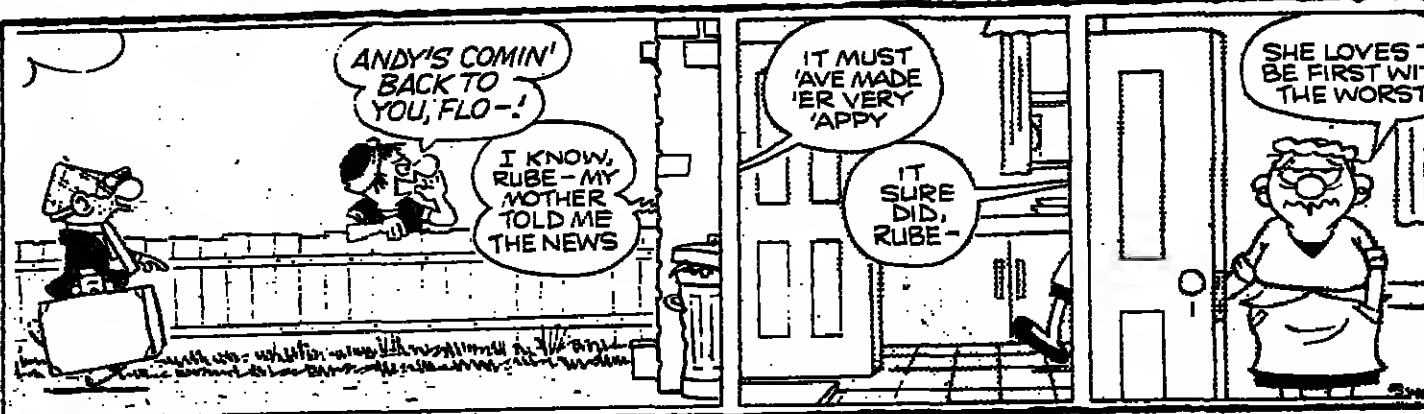
### Peanuts



### Mutt 'n' Jeff



### Andy Capp



### FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A wonderful day to carry through with any promises that you have made to anyone. Be on the alert for carrying through with the regular duties that can make life worthwhile.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Try to understand the views of others and you will get along better with them. Take exercise to improve your health.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Consult with experts and make long-range plans for the future. Save time for entertainment in the evening.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Ideal day to clear up the accumulated tasks awaiting your attention. Improve your talents and please others.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A good time to study your home and make needed repairs. Take extra steps to please loved one.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Handle a difficult problem early in the day and then you can go about other matters with a peaceful mind. Be sensible.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A good day to add to your possessions. Listen to advice of trusted friend and be sure to follow it. Improve your appearance.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You are magnetic today and can easily get others to go along with your ideas. Make improvements to property for added comfort.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study whatever is confusing to you and get at the truth of any situation. Express happiness with congenials.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be more outgoing and visit as many true friends as you can and show affection for them in some way.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study your position with friends carefully and figure out how to have more harmony. Show that you have wisdom.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Good day to handle public affairs of worth. Contact an influential person for the support you need in a business project.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study how to operate more successfully at business. Devote the evening to the one you love and show much attention to this person.

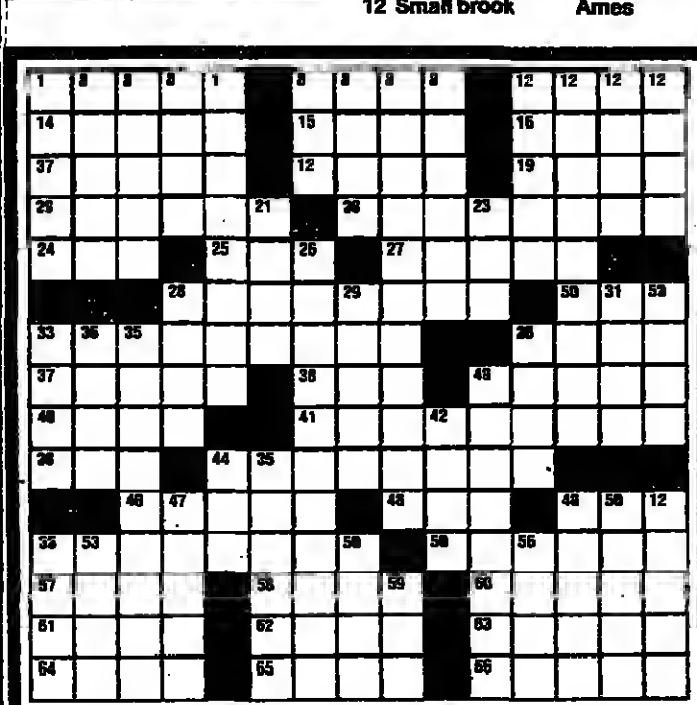
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be so full of curiosity that it is important a good education is given your clever progeny. One who will unusual charm and will easily attract others. There is determination in this chart that can spell great success.

"The Stars Impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

### THE Daily Crossword By Manny Miller

ACROSS	27 Heraldic red	48 Family member	13 Sommer of the screen
1 Mennonites	28 Panama hat	49 Monk	21 Safari helmet
6 Ball or boy	30 Batter's concern	52 Farthest	23 Stevedore group: abbr.
10 Horse	33 Lawyer	55 Style of type	26 Beating, as a heart
14 Round or square	36 Ascend	57 Weather forecast	28 Backus and Bunnings
15 Ford city	37 Small particles	58 Word with step or swipe	29 Days: Fr.
18 Author Ludwig	38 Ear: prof.	60 "— a letter to..."	31 Words of understanding
17 Place of worship	39 Leo and Paul	61 CPA	32 D'Urville girl
18 Nile queen, for short	40 Two-wheeled carriages	62 City in Oklahoma	33 Story of adventure
19 Gown material	41 Flowers	63 Farm birds	34 Elevator pioneer
20 Attic	43 "— was saying"	64 Not so much	35 Strategy
22 Set on fire	44 Raised the nap on cloth	65 NCOs	36 Crucifix
24 Pitching stat.	46 Begin	66 Alleviated	39 Influence
25 Apex			42 1052

DOWN	1 Proper	42 Flat hat	45 Rubs out
2 Cheek bone	3 Within: pref.	47 Pale colors	49 Escapes
3 Wither: pref.	4 Wound mark	50 Light wash	51 Played a part
4 Wound mark	5 Unorthodox people	52 Russian river	53 Intertwine
5 Unorthodox people	6 Ad —	54 Work on manuscripts	56 Cruising
6 Ad —	7 Alt or key	55 Asner and Ames	
7 Alt or key	8 Scotch wool caps		
8 Scotch wool caps	9 Connection		
9 Connection	10 Intermediate		
10 Intermediate	11 Between bow and stern		
11 Between bow and stern	12 Small brook		



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# WORLD

## Krakow citizens mourn worker killed in riots

WARSAW (R) — After a second night of street battles in the Polish city of Krakow, hundreds of people Friday gathered at a makeshift memorial to mourn the death of a young electrician killed in clashes on Wednesday.

Officials in the city said a large crowd gathered around a memorial of crosses, candles and flowers erected at a spot where 20-year-old Bogdan Wlosik was shot by a plainclothes policeman close to the main church of the industrial suburb of Nowa Huta.

They were joined by the archbishop of Krakow, Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, who led prayers for peace and reconciliation.

The officials said the suburb, home of the Nowa Huta steelworks, Poland's biggest factory, was hit by fierce battles again Thursday night as the local workforce demonstrated their anger over the banning of the Solidarity trade union.

Telephone links to Gdansk and Szczecin, where officials also said the shipyards and factories were

working normally, were restored Friday after being cut on Monday.

The killing of Wlosik brought to 15 the number of officially reported deaths in clashes between police and demonstrators since the imposition of martial law last December.

The fighting in Krakow was reported to be exceptionally intense, with demonstrators hurling rocks, petrol bombs and steel bolts. Police responded with tear gas and water cannon.

There was extensive damage to municipal buildings, tram tracks, private cars and police vehicles, official reports said.

### Lech Walesa upset

OSLO (R) — Danuta Walesa, wife of interned Polish union leader Lech Walesa, said they both were disappointed the 1982 Nobel Peace Prize was not awarded to her husband as a token of support for the Polish people.

Speaking from Gdansk, Mrs. Walesa told a reporter of the Oslo

daily newspaper Aftenposten that a peace prize would have made things easier for Mr. Walesa.

"We were of course disappointed because the Nobel Peace Prize would have helped the Polish people," Mrs. Walesa was quoted as saying.

"When I visited him in the internment camp a month ago we talked about his chances. As usual he was careful about what he says. His reaction was: 'I don't know how my chances are but it would be fine if I was awarded the peace prize,'" Mrs. Walesa quoted her husband as saying.

Aftenposten reported that many Poles expected him to receive the prize in recognition of what the paper called his struggle for union liberties.

Mrs. Walesa said the authorities had declined her request to visit her husband last Monday in the internment camp in southeast Poland. They said it would not be possible until after Oct. 15, she said.

## Polish couple charged with air piracy

VIENNA (R) — A Polish couple who hijacked a Bulgarian airliner to Vienna has been charged with air piracy, the Austrian interior ministry said Friday.

Zbigniew Purgall and his wife will go on trial soon, the ministry said. The rest of the passengers, 68 in all, returned to Warsaw, their original destination, early Friday morning. The hijacked plane, which was taking Polish tourists home from a Black Sea holiday, was diverted to Vienna after a 28-year-old man threatened a hostess with a razor. The stewardess was treated in hospital for a slight cut on her throat, but was later released.

According to one account the hijacker originally wanted to fly to West Germany but had to settle for Vienna because there was not enough fuel.

## U.S. police seeks to arrest N. Korean

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United States has accused the North Korean mission to the United Nations of harbouring one of its diplomats who is wanted by police in connection with an alleged sexual assault.

An arrest warrant was issued for O Nam Chol, third secretary to the mission, following an assault on a woman in New York's Westchester Park on Sept. 5.

U.S. officials told the North Koreans that Mr. O was not entitled to diplomatic immunity in the case and asked that he be handed over to police for questioning.

U.S. Ambassador Charles Lichenstein said that a practical solution would be for the mission to "cease harbouring the probable fugitive from American justice."

He said that the day after the incident, the victim of the assault filed charges at the local police headquarters. She later positively identified Mr. O from photographs of members of the North Korean mission which were mixed with those of other oriental males, the ambassador said.

## Gonzalez draws crowds in rightist strongholds

LEON, Spain (R) — Spanish Socialists predicted a landslide victory in Oct. 28 general elections after party leader Felipe Gonzalez drew capacity crowds on a swing through his opponents' territory.

"This means an absolute majority," campaign manager Julio Feo said surveying the 9,000 people who had packed a stadium to hear Mr. Gonzalez speak on a chilly night in Leon, a city of old Castile that traditionally votes for the centre and right.

Mr. Gonzalez, touring Spain in an orange and white bus, had earlier attracted huge crowds in the northwestern region of Galicia, which is considered a stronghold of the Socialists' main right-wing opponents, the Popular Alliance.

At the rallies, Mr. Gonzalez hammers home the same message with a few minor variations. The

applause is loudest when he promises to end what he calls the inequalities of Spanish society which he says has been ruled for 150 years by an oligarchy.

A lawyer, he says it is intolerable that his children have 23 times more chances in life than the son of a poor peasant.

"We are going to end all that and make Spain a society of equals," Mr. Gonzalez declares, promising that the Socialists will wage war on privilege, patronage and civil servants who hold more than one job.

He berates the Soviet Union and United States for spending in three days enough on armaments to feed the world's hungry children for one year. He says his opponents preach Christianity and humanity but are neither humanist nor Christian.

## Marchais holds 'candid' talks with Chinese leader

PEKING (R) — Georges Marchais, leader of the pro-Moscow French Communist Party, held a second round of talks Friday with Chinese party general secretary Hu Yaobang.

The visit is being hailed by Peking as marking the end of a long freeze in relations between the two parties caused by the Sino-Soviet split in the early 1960s. Both sides have made it plain that, though policy differences remain, the time has come for improving party-to-party relations.

French sources said the two sides discussed international issues after Thursday's review of the domestic political situation in their respective countries. They could not give details of the talks, but said the atmosphere was friendly and candid.

The French Communist Party has publicly backed Moscow's position on such issues as Afghanistan and Kampuchea. China is a vocal opponent of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and its support for the pro-Vietnamese Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

Mr. Marchais is due to spend two more days in Peking, holding another round of talks with Mr. Hu on Sunday.

## Salvadorean army tries to contain rebel offensive

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Crack units of El Salvador's U.S.-backed army were fighting on two fronts to counter the biggest offensive by left-wing guerrillas since last June.

Military sources reported heavy fighting in the provinces of Chalatenango in the north and Morazan in the east while bomb blasts echoed through the capital as the guerrillas stepped up attacks on communications.

They blew up four telephone control boxes but police said the bombs caused no casualties.

Guerrilla forces under the umbrella of the Farabundo Marti National

Liberation Front (FMLN) launched a coordinated offensive early this week and seized four towns—Las Vueltas and El Jicarito in Chalatenango and Torola San Fernando and Torola in Morazan.

Fierce battles were reported Friday in new combat zones as regular forces resisted guerrillas attempting to seize the Morazan town of Perquin and nearby Jocaitique.

At least 4,000 men of the U.S.-trained Pipil, Atlacatl and Bellosa battalions were involved in a counter-offensive, military sources said, supported by A-37 ground

## 'Act German or go home'

BONN (R) — West Germany's new right-wing interior minister, Friedrich Zimmermann, says foreign workers should leave the country if they are unable to integrate.

Mr. Zimmermann took office two weeks ago promising decisive action to contain and eventually reduce West Germany's estimated immigrant population of 4.6 million.

He told West German television Thursday night that foreigners who were neither able nor willing to integrate and had come to West Germany only to earn money should return to their homelands.

## Buenos Aires recognises Arab League

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina gave the Arab League diplomatic recognition Thursday — a move many diplomats see as seeking Arab support in its dispute with Britain over the Falklands (Malvinas) Islands.

But a foreign ministry spokesman denied a direct link with Argentina's campaign for a United Nations general assembly resolution calling on Britain to resume talks with Buenos Aires over the future of the Falklands.

He said the gesture should be viewed in the context of closer Argentine links with the Non-Aligned Movement since the April-June war with Britain for possession of the South Atlantic islands.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Iranian ayatollah killed during prayer

LONDON (R) — Ayatollah Abolmouza Behabadi, a leading Iranian cleric and representative of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, was assassinated Friday. The national news agency IRNA said the cleric was killed, apparently by a suicide commando, while he was conducting Friday prayers in the city's main mosque.

### International aid urged to restore Lebanese economy

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Restoring Lebanon's infrastructure, ravaged by years of internal strife and external aggression, will cost at least \$15 billion, the U.N. official in charge of rehabilitation said. United Nations Assistant Secretary-General Iqbal Akhbar compared the Lebanon situation to that in many European countries in the aftermath of the World War II. He recommended a rescue operation, like the U.S.-sponsored Marshall Plan that helped rebuild Europe.

### Reagan's son out of work

WASHINGTON (R) — Ronald Reagan Jr. is temporarily out of work and was in an unemployment queue just hours before his father, the president, expressed sympathy for the jobless in a televised speech. The White House said that young Reagan, 23, a dancer, had been temporarily laid off by the Job Corps Center in New York City and had collected two weeks' unemployment benefit. A spokesman said his father had offered to help out their son but that he had declined the offer, saying he preferred to remain independent.

### Carter: 'I threatened Iran with war'

NEW YORK (R) — Former President Jimmy Carter said Friday he had warned Iran's revolutionary ruler Ayatollah Khomeini the United States would launch a military attack on Tehran if any of the U.S. hostages were killed or injured. He was interviewed on a television programme by Barbara Walters. Mr. Carter said he had sent a personal letter to the Ayatollah warning him of the risk, adding that to harm the hostages would have meant war.

### British police pursue naked motorcyclist

BARNARD CASTLE, England (R) — Motorcyclist George Smith rode naked through the streets after friends stole his clothes while he was swimming in a river. Startled motorists swarmed to avoid him as he roared along up to 100 kilometres an hour with police in hot pursuit, a court told. The police were not too worried about George's bareback antics. They booked him for riding without a crash helmet and careless driving. He was fined a total of £60 (\$100).

### 'Napoleon probably died of accidental arsenic poisoning'

LONDON (R) — Napoleon Bonaparte was probably killed accidentally by arsenic in his wallpaper, a scientist said. When the defeated French emperor died aged 51 in exile on the South Atlantic island of St. Helena in 1821, copper arsenite was widely used as a pigment in wallpapers, paints and fabrics, said Dr. David Jones, a Newcastle University chemist. Writing in the latest edition of the magazine New Scientist, he said the pigment was used in green wallpaper in the interior of Napoleon's exile home of Longwood House. In dry conditions the substance was harmless but in the humid surroundings of St. Helena it was probably lethal, Dr. Jones said.

## Genscher fights to remain FDP's No. 1

BONN (R) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher began a three-week campaign to retain the leadership of his strife-torn Free Democratic Party (FDP) Friday when he faces a crucial meeting of its presidium.

A party spokesman said Mr. Genscher would inform the 10-man body of his plans to stand for re-election at next month's Berlin congress despite mounting opposition.

The presidium approved his decision last month to break with Social Democratic (SPD) Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and form a centre-right government under conservative Helmut Kohl.

But since the government took office on Oct. 4, two crushing defeats in regional polls and a left-wing rebellion against the new alliance appears to have eroded Mr. Genscher's support at all levels of the party.

Gerhart Baum, interior minister in the former SPD-FDP government, added his voice Thursday to those of several local branch organisations opposing Mr. Genscher's candidacy. The party's Young Democrat youth organisation also urged him not to stand.

In an interview published Friday in the Augsburg Allgemeine newspaper, one of the FDP presidium's members, Horst-Juergen Lahmann, hit out at Mr. Genscher.

"What the FDP needs most of all now is a chairman who is ready and capable of holding the wings together, to reconcile the majority and the minority and to restore the

party in the eyes of the voters," he was quoted as saying.

"Hans-Dietrich Genscher does not seem to have this power to integrate," Mr. Lahmann added.

He suggested parliamentary leader Wolfgang Mischnik as the best choice for a chairman who could re-unite the party.

Political commentators said Mr. Mischnik's actions could prove decisive at Friday's meeting. He has refused to make any clear statement on whether he would accept a nomination as chairman and his public support for Mr. Genscher has been equally reserved.

Commentators said if Mr. Genscher's proposal to stand for re-election were forced to vote, he could be rejected by five votes to four.

cent in government spending. Jordan spends less on arms than any other Middle East country except Syria. In 1980 it was \$404 million, which increased last year to \$425 million, which again represented a lower percentage of overall government spending.

On size of armies, the Military Balance shows that Egypt registered the biggest increase. Its army numbered 367,000 last year. This year it is up by 85,000. Israel's army has increased by 2,000 to 174,000. Syria's army has stayed constant at just over 222,000, but Libya's has gone up 10,000 to 65,000. Saudi Arabia has registered a slight increase to just over 52,000, while Jordan has gone up from just over 67,000 to almost 73,000.

The additional 2,000 in the Israeli Defence Forces have been added to the air force, which now numbers 30,000, the report says. The number of combat aircraft went up from 602 to 634. Israel also has 42 armed helicopters, 10 more than last year.

While Egypt's air force and navy remain the same size, the army has increased and now has twice as many mechanised infantry divisions (four) as it had a year ago. The air force has 429 combat aircraft compared to 290 last year.

In general, the institute detects a trend in the Third World towards diversification of arms supplies, primarily for political reasons, despite the fact that this greatly increases logistic difficulty and can, as in Argentina and Iran, lead to an early and almost total breakdown. There is a great deal of highly competitive selling, with relatively new suppliers, such as Brazil, challenging the more traditional arms exporting countries. There is also a shortage of technical manpower in much of the Third World which makes maintenance and repair difficult and encourages states like Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Libya to recruit outside help "to make things work."

A popular supplier to Arab countries is Britain, which has nine customers in that part of the world. France, too, is doing well with continuing arms supply arrangements with Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia.

Turning to the East-West balance in conventional weapons, the institute notes that the numerical balance over the last 20 years has slowly but steadily moved in favour of the East. At the same time the West has largely lost the technical edge which allowed NATO to believe that quality could substitute for numbers.

## Western alliance reviews policy towards Poland

By Sidney Weiland  
Reuter

LONDON — The suppression of Poland's free trade union Solidarity is forcing the West to think again on how to deal with the military government in Warsaw.

Much will depend on how vigorously Polish workers defy authorities with new strikes and demonstrations against the Communist regime's ban on Solidarity, diplomats say.

Shipyard workers in Gdansk, where the union born two years ago, and other cities staged protest strikes this week and clashed with police in street riots. Underground activists called for a national four-hour work stoppage on Nov. 10.

While West European governments are reluctant to follow the United States in imposing new sanctions against Poland, Western diplomats say it will now be much harder for the West to consider a relaxation in restrictions already in force.

Some officials believe the NATO alliance should take a new look at Poland, on the assumption that no big changes towards liberalisation are likely there in the short-term.

The United States led other NATO nations in subjecting Poland to low-level economic sanctions when Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski imposed martial law last December.

Since Solidarity, Eastern Europe's only independent labour movement, was finally delegalised on Oct. 8, only the Reagan administration has moved to tighten the sanctions, by raising tariffs on Polish manufactured goods.

Other Western nations are also considering how to mark their disapproval, but senior officials say it is unlikely there will be concerted action by the 16-nation NATO alliance.

In any case, the U.S. restrictions are regarded as largely symbolic, and resultant trade losses for Poland are expected to be in the region of \$100 million or less in a full year.

But officials say the legal dissolution of Solidarity raises much broader issues for the West: Whether the tactics used so far in keeping Poland at arm's length are best-suited to further the interests of the Polish people?

While Western sanctions have been generally mild, they have hit at some areas where Poles are vulnerable.

A freeze on Western government credits has blocked funds for vital spare parts for industry and has closed off shipments of U.S. feed for poultry farms. In a country already seriously short of meat, this has meant a further cut in food supplies.

Western analysts say Poland, which already owes \$26 billion to Western banks and governments, may need up to \$5 billion more to make its economy viable.

### Aid or no aid

In Warsaw, Communist spokesmen have argued there is no

hope of even gradual political reform without an economic upswing.

Just before Solidarity, already broken by martial law, was finally outlawed, to be replaced by factory-level unions, some Western officials were considering whether the West would do better to consider a cautious infusion of aid.

Western banks moved to postpone repayment deadlines for outstanding debts. An agreement with Poland may be signed soon.

There was also talk of restoring cultural and other exchanges frozen when martial law was declared.

Western diplomats say the NATO criteria are now outdated and that new guidelines may be needed, possibly a "stick-and-carrot" policy that holds out some hope for Western concessions if the Jaruzelski regime avoids further repression and shows signs of moving gradually towards a reformist programme.

## Hasty Spanish colonels lose chance to grab power

By Francois Raitberger  
Reuter

MADRID — Power-hungry colonels huddled plans to clamp Spain in the grip of a military dictatorship by acting too hastily to stage a coup before this month's general elections, according to government ministers.

They said the coup plot, calling for batteries of heavy guns to smash any resistance, showed the unyielding determination of some right-wing military officers to stop democracy at any cost.

Defence Minister Alberto Oliart said the plotters' mistake was their haste to act before the Oct. 28 elections, expected to return their Socialist enemies to power.

Word of the plot leaked out and Mr. Oliart told parliament earlier this week that security men had been watching three artillery colonels for several months. They were suspected of plotting an uprising before general elections next year.

The minister said the early dissolution of parliament in August

forced the plotters to advance their plans. They held a flurry of hasty meetings to finalise the details but were arrested by police and charged with conspiring to stage a military rebellion.

According to Mr. Oliart, the uprising was to take place on the morning of the "day of reflection", the eve of the Oct. 28 poll, when campaigning had ended and politicians had returned to Madrid.

Some military officers were to

seize command from their chiefs. Commandos of "blind obedience" were to fan out through Madrid, "neutralise" military commanders, senior government officials and politicians, and occupy news media.

Lessons from past

The minister said the plans showed that the plotters had taken the lesson of last year's coup attempt which crumbled against King Juan Carlos' resolute def-

ence of democracy. They called for heavy guns to be ready to pound the king's small Zarzuela palace and the government headquarters, on the outskirts of the capital.

Other guns were to be trained on the headquarters of the joint chiefs of staff and of the three services, nearly all in the centre of this city of 3.5 million people, Mr. Oliart said.

The rebels would then have sealed off Madrid and declared a state of war as the uprising spread to other regions, he added.

According to Mr. Oliart, the plans were advanced enough to have been carried out but the detention of the three colonels made them unworkable.

Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson told incredulous and anxious members of parliament at an emergency meeting that the plot, now dubbed "the colonels' coup," had been smashed.

But he said the government need have no fear, adding: "There is not the slightest chance left for the smallest coup attempt."

Deputies and newspapers exp-

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ 1095 ♠ A10943 ♠ K63 ♠ 6  
The bidding has proceeded:  
East South West North  
3 ♣ Pass Pass 4 ♣  
Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ 763 ♠ A971063 ♠ K73 ♠ A  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♣ 1 ♠ 2 ♣ Pass  
1 ?  
What do you bid now?

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ A95 ♠ KQ3 ♠ A985 ♠ 93  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Dble  
What do you bid now?

INT Pass Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠ A98 ♠ AK82 ♠ AK763  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♣ 1 ♥ Pass 2 ♥  
Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ 873 ♠ Q85 ♠ KQ10 ♠ J652  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
Pass Pass Pass 1 ♣  
Pass 1 ♣ Pass Pass  
Dble Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠ A88 ♠ A76 ♠ AK94 ♠ A107  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♣ 2 ♣ 2 ♣ Pass  
Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

124 in 100